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*Lagenostoma* and *Neuropteris*; among the Calamites we have *Stephanospermum*; and among the Lepidodendraceae we have the seed-like fructifications named *Lepidocarpon* by Professor Scott. Sufficient proof, it seems to me, that we had in the Paleozoic a great plexus of plants of a type transitional between the Pteridophyta and the Spermatophyta, from some of which the gymnosperms took their origin.

### SHORTER NOTES

SOME INTRODUCED PLANTS IN CUBA.—It is well known that one of the most common methods for the distribution of weeds and various other plants from one locality to another is by means of seeds carried in food stuffs, bedding for animals, etc.

Recently while I was passing through the stable-yard of the Cuban Experiment Station, I discovered several plants of the common dandelion (*Taraxacum Taraxacum*). Following this discovery, in an investigation of the immediate vicinity, several other plants common to New York and other parts of the United States were found. Of the plants examined, numbering forty or fifty, some species were well represented, and with the exception of those growing in the coral-rock driveway, all were of recent growth, though normal in size. Inquiring at the stable as to the kinds of fodder used, I was shown several large sacks of oats, in which after a brief examination, many varieties of seeds, achenes and some dried fruits of common weeds were obtained. In former times large quantities of baled hay were used and this was scattered on the ground among the horses during the noon hour.

The following identified plants undoubtedly owe their occurrence to seeds that have either fallen directly from the hay to the ground, or perhaps more frequently have germinated from the excrement of the stock.

*Lepidium Virginicum* L.

*Trifolium repens* L.

*Trifolium pratense* L.

*Trifolium hybridum* L.

*Plantago major* L.

*Plantago Rugelii* Decne.

*Plantago lanceolata* L.

*Taraxacum Taraxacum* (L.) Karst.

*Sonchus oleraceus* L.

PERCY WILSON.